

# ALTGELD PREACHES PURE DEMOCRACY.

He Scores Roosevelt, the Emoryonic Statesman of New York.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S POLICY.

The Ex-Governor of Illinois, in an Address Before the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs, Points Out the Iniquities of the Republican Party, and Tells How the Democratic Party Proposes to Apply the Proper Remedies—Examples of Washington and Lincoln.

The following is an abstract of a speech delivered at Toledo, the evening of the 1st instant, before the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs, by Hon. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois:

There are only two principles or systems of government known to man—government by brute force and government by consent of the governed. The one is applied from without and is repressive, and, in the end, destructive, because it arrests growth; while the other works from within, is evolutionary and progressive.

Government by force has existed for thousands of years, and its tendency is everywhere the same. It has checked growth, arrested development, cowed the nobler aspirations of man, stunted the intellect, and covered the earth with suffering and misery.

Government by consent of the governed stimulates the higher aspirations of man. Under this system of government the people reach their higher capabilities, not in one line, but in all lines. They reach the highest standard of manhood and womanhood, the highest ideals of justice and human felicity; and the nations of the earth have been great in proportion as they recognized the principle of freedom.

The principle of government by consent of the governed was first applied in its broadest sense in the formation of the Republic, and it worked a revolution in human society. It has given the world more progress in one century than it achieved in the 50 or 60 centuries of recorded time.

### MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Not only has this given us the marvelous development of the American continent, but it has made us the most powerful nation on the globe. For a third of a century our civilization has been on the principles that made us great, not through its armies, or its navies, or its display of material splendor, or its brute force, but through its high ideals, through its high standards of justice, it has commanded the respect, the confidence and admiration of mankind, and has drawn after it all the peoples of the earth.

We have seen the spectacle of a major general of the United States army, who was sworn to defend the Constitution and was paid a salary by the government for that purpose, stand up in his gorgeous uniform and tell an assembly of wine drinking magistrates that the constitution was no longer binding.

Now after a career of unparalleled splendor, after having been the hope of the nation for a century, after having shaped the civilization of the age, it is solemnly proposed to abandon the principles that made us great, to come down from the heights where we have been beckoning the nations, and to get on the lower plane of brute force, and enter into a scramble with the despotic nations of the earth in an attempt to plunder weaker peoples, and to establish a new empire, as credible as it may seem, at the close of this marvelous century, which is the child of the Declaration of Independence, we are asked to go back to those principles which have cursed the world for thousands of years, and which, if again given sway, will bring back the "dark ages."

### REPUBLICAN POLICIES.

For forty years the Republican party has controlled the policies of this Government, while during that time the Democrats twice elected a President, yet during one term they did not have control of Congress, and during the other nothing was done that changed the policy of the Government. I wish to speak kindly of the Republican party; it came into the world with a great mission, and when guided by Lincoln it stood for justice, equality and humanity; but with the advent of slavery its mission was performed and it passed into the hands of corruptionists until it stands for exactly the opposite principles of those that were represented by the martyr President.

Since the civil war every method of plunder that genius of man could invent has been practiced; government has been used to enrich the few.

### THE TRUSTS.

Through the special privileges obtained from the government great combinations and syndicates known as "trusts" have been formed, which are today devouring the substance of the American people, which control every great industry, all the means of transportation, control the money of the country, have destroyed the small, independent men of the land; have destroyed the hopes of the young men of the land; and have made an independent and honorable career for a young man impossible.

Every trust in America is fighting the Democratic platform. Even the alleged Democratic stockholders on the Republican list in New York, controlled by Tom Platt's son, are fighting our platform. Why? If they thought we would overthrow the trusts they would not fight us. The trusts do not fight for nothing. The trusts constitute the head, the shoulders, the spine, the limbs and the soul of the Republican party of today. They own, control and direct it. They have erased every great motto from its banners and have substituted a vulgar dollar mark. The men who to-day speak for the Republican party, as a rule, are mere trust creatures, who have to change their song every moon in defense of their masters and secret employers.

On the other hand, the trusts are only a speck on the tail of the Democratic party, and it is doing its best to lash them off. In order to perpetuate their power the trusts are now raising millions of dollars to help Mark Hanna debauch the American elections. Will you help them or will you stand for your own independence and the independence and happiness of your children?

### PARTITION OF CHINA.

A year ago the newspapers and the men that spoke for the Administration talked of the early partition of China. England has already taken a harbor,

Germany has taken a harbor and Russia has taken a harbor. We were told that we must keep the Philippines because they constituted a near-by tree behind which we could hide until the hold-up took place, when we could quickly rush out and get our share of the plunder. Now that the trouble in China has unexpectedly arisen England has her hands full in Africa. She is not in a position to demand the lion's share of the spoils; therefore she does not want a partition to take place at present, and instantly the McKinley administration issues an edict that China must not be partitioned. Whether the edict was right or not is immaterial. It was issued to protect English interests. It is time this kind ofism should end. It is time we had an American administration at Washington.

In the spring of 1898 the Democratic party, assisted by a few patriotic Republicans, forced the Administration, against its will, to go to the rescue of outraged and suffering Cuba.

### THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

At the beginning of April, 1898, Congress declared war against Spain, in behalf of Cuba. We disclaimed the thought of conquest; we disclaimed the thought of land-grabbing; we went out on a mission of humanity; we were true to our traditions, and we won the encomiums of the civilized world. Even the President declared that the war which opposed it turned around in behalf of Cuba, and that it was that war which had been an era of embalmers, embalmers of beef, embalmers of ships and embalmers of striplings for officers to command the American forces. The war in Cuba scarcely rose to the dignity of a skirmish. It lasted but a few months; it has been over nearly two years. Yet we are still engaging in war.

Long before we declared war against Spain, in behalf of Cuba, the people of the Philippine Islands had been warring for their own independence. They continued this warfare and finally drove the Spaniards off of the islands. And we are now engaged in a war to rob the islanders of their independence and make the people subjects, not citizens, of this republic.

There is to-day no question of expansion, and all the talk about expansion is simply an effort to conceal the facts and to mislead the public. The sole question is whether we shall go into the colonial business with England and the despotic nations of Europe.

### TEDDY ROOSEVELT.

Recently a gentleman in New York who had become famous for having been alone in Cuba, a gentleman who has adopted as his life motto "or of arms two 'P's' and a double 'S,'" which four letters signify "pomposus posing" and "strenuous strutting," left the capital of New York and went to St. Paul and delivered a speech to the Association of Republican Clubs. The speech has not from beginning to end a single argument or a single accurate historical reference; a speech that is made up of invective, misrepresentation and vituperation.

Referring to the Democrats, he said: "They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster, and for a cowardly shrinking from duty abroad."

This is a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism and the honor of every Democrat in the country. It is a personal insult to the six and a half million men who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, and to the seven millions of freemen who are going to support him in 1900.

He gives no facts and advances no argument in support of this charge. It is simply an assertion. He puts himself in evidence. Aside from truthfulness, it involves his sincerity and discretion.

Who, then, is this man, and what is his history? I find it recorded that years ago he was a member of the New York Legislature, and on one occasion he roused the hopes of the country by making a speech against a class which he called the despotic nations of the earth, and dashed those hopes by turning around and vying with and for those very criminal rich whom he had denounced.

In the years 1897-98 he held a Federal office in Washington, and in order to escape paying his taxes in New York he signed an affidavit and swore before the public that he was not a citizen of New York. If this was true, then, under the constitution of New York he would not have been eligible for the Governor of that State. By subsequently accepting a nomination and election to that office he showed that he did not believe his own affidavit. This being so, it is not to be wondered that he has made against us.

It is next recorded that he entered the Spanish war in Cuba, and, although his regiment was commanded by another man, he succeeded by means of that newspaper weapon of warfare known as a newspaper, in winning more renown in a week than General Grant did in four years of hard fighting, and he seems to be the only man on this continent who boasts of having with his own hands shot down and killed a Spaniard that was fleeing from the battlefield.

The records at Albany show that the Governor got the Legislature to pass a law taxing the franchise of corporations—a most righteous law. But the records also show that at the demands of Tom Platt and the corporations he convened the Legislature in extra session and had it change this law as the corporations dictated.

The canal fund of New York had been robbed of about \$2,000,000 by Republican politicians, and, although he talked loudly of prosecution, the Governor has not brought one of these men to justice.

After infinite labor they finally did decide at Kansas City that they still believed in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 25 to 24, so that it appears they only have 52 per cent. of faith in their 48-cent dollar after all.

Had the Governor stuck to the truth he would have told his audience that there were two sets of delegates at the Kansas City Convention. One set wanted simply to reaffirm the Chicago platform, claiming that inasmuch as that platform contained as strong and clear a plank on the financial question as could be framed a reaffirmation was all that was necessary.

The other set of delegates insisted on having a special reiteration of the financial plank, and they prevailed. Had they failed, and the Chicago platform simply been reaffirmed, the principles would have been the same. It was not a difference of principle between the delegates, but simply a difference of opinion as to the most effective way of stating that principle to the country.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDS MCKINLEY. Now near his defense of the President's policy. I read from his speech: "When, through Jefferson, the great West beyond the Mississippi was acquired; when largely through the instrumentality of Jackson Florida was added to the Union, the new provinces, with their Indian populations, were governed precisely and exactly on the

theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferson secured the Louisiana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines, and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain, just as General MacArthur is now warring against the brigands among the Tagals in Luzon, unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of the meed of honor which has been held to be particularly theirs, we can not deny the same high praise to President McKinley."

### THE FACTS.

When we acquired Florida and when we acquired Louisiana, not only did the treaties provide that the new territory should be an integral part of our republic, to which they did not object, but the territory in each case was at once made a part of the republic and the inhabitants at once became citizens of the republic. And the same is true of the State of Texas, in the case of New Mexico and in the case of California.

But in negotiating the treaty with Spain the Administration carefully omitted from the treaty the provision that the new territory should become an integral part of our Republic, and that the inhabitants of the territory should become citizens of the Republic.

The policy which the Administration adopted toward the Philippines is exactly the opposite of that adopted by Jefferson, by Jackson and by later Democratic Administrations in acquiring new territory.

It is not a question of expansion at all. It is solely and simply a question of imperialism and militarism. They are to be subject colonies. We are going to govern them with carpet-baggers.

Long before we look at the attitude of the Administration before the treaty was ratified. The documents, the letters, the dispatches on file in the departments at Washington, show that after Dewey had sunk the Spanish fleet at Manila the Administration thought of having him come away. Then it considered the idea of keeping one island as a base for our shipping, and asked Dewey's opinion as to which was the best.

### ENGLAND'S LOVE FOR US.

He recommended Luzon. Then the British minister waited on the President and urged him to keep the islands and to go into the colonial business with England.

You recall that the Administration papers told us in big headlines that England loved us so much she wanted us to keep the islands. It has since been developed that Germany wanted the islands of Spain. England did not want Germany for a neighbor in the South seas. She could not dictate German policy as she could American policy; therefore, if she could not have the islands herself, the next best thing was to have them held by an Administration which she could control.

Instantly the syndicates of America and the forces of greed, rapacity and corruption united in favor of that policy. During the summer and fall of 1898 Aguinaldo's government applied an expression of the policy that it intended to pursue toward the Philippines, asking whether the Philippine people were to be treated like the Cubans. This was all they wanted. They were already co-operating with us against Spain. They had hailed us as liberators as to our intentions. But the President, having already secretly embarked upon a policy of imperialism, evaded an answer.

MCKINLEY'S PHILIPPINE POLICY. Had he told them they were to be treated like the Cubans, not a man would have been killed in the Philippines.

For two years the American Republic, through President McKinley, has been burning villages, shooting down men, women and children, who had done us no harm, who, according to all the evidence, were peaceable, and industrious people, who are guilty of no crime, except that they had read the Declaration of American Independence, had admired the heroism of the fathers and had believed in the God of our country when we declared

Continued on Page 11.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Norfolk & Washington Steamship Co.

The new and powerful iron palace steamers NEWPORT NEWS, WASHINGTON and NORFOLK, will leave daily as follows:

### NORTH-BOUND.

Leave Portsmouth, N. & W. S. B. Co. 5:00 p. m.  
Leave Norfolk, N. & W. S. B. Co. 5:45 p. m.  
Leave Old Point Comfort 6:45 p. m.  
Arrive in Washington 6:45 a. m.  
Leave Washington, B. & O. R. 7:20 a. m.  
Arrive in Philadelphia, Penn. 10:55 a. m.  
Arrive in New York, Penn. 11:27 a. m.  
Arrive in New York, Penn. 11:15 p. m.  
Arrive in New York, Penn. 11:45 p. m.

### SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave New York, Penn. R. R. 12:55 p. m.  
Leave New York, B. & O. R. 1:00 p. m.  
Leave Philadelphia, Penn. R. R. 3:12 p. m.  
Leave Washington, Penn. R. R. 3:07 p. m.  
Arrive in Washington, Penn. R. R. 6:10 p. m.  
Arrive in Norfolk, N. & W. S. B. Co. 6:00 p. m.  
Leave Washington 6:30 p. m.  
Arrive Old Point Comfort 7:00 a. m.  
Arrive in Portsmouth 8:30 a. m.

### SUNDAYS.

Leave New York, B. & O. R. 11:30 a. m.  
Arrive Washington, B. & O. R. 4:30 p. m.  
Daily, except Sunday.  
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For further information apply to D. J. CALLAHAN, Telephone 411.

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A. D. STEBBINS, Asst. Traffic Mgr.  
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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City	No. 41	No. 403
Lv. Norfolk	7:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Portsmouth	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Ar. Suffolk	10:01 a. m.	10:01 p. m.
Lewiston, N. C.	1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
Weldon	1:55 a. m.	1:55 a. m.
Henderson	1:55 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
Raleigh	2:47 p. m.	4:02 p. m.
South Pines	6:12 p. m.	5:07 a. m.
Wilmington	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Charlotte	10:20 p. m.	9:31 a. m.
Hamlet	7:10 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Lv. Hamlet	10:32 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
Ar. Columbia, E. T.	1:45 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Indianapolis	3:30 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Jacksonville	9:10 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Tampa	5:30 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Atlanta, C. T.	3:45 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
Macon	11:10 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Montgomery	11:05 p. m.	9:20 p. m.
Mobile	4:12 p. m.	3:05 a. m.
New Orleans	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Chattanooga	6:55 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Nashville	8:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.

Connections at Texas, Louisiana, Pacific and Atlantic Coast Lines for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

No. 42—Arrives Portsmouth daily at 7:00 p. m.

No. 43—Arrives Portsmouth daily at 5:30 p. m.

J. W. BROWN, JR., Trav. Pass. Agt., Portsmouth, Va.

ST. JOHN, MURRAY FORBES, Trav. Pass. Agt., Portsmouth, Va.

E. M. BEEBE, General Superintendent, H. W. B. GLOVER, L. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portsmouth.

Old Dominion Steamship Co's Line

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FROM NEW YORK—Daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 p. m.

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Time schedule of steamers "Hampton Roads," "Mebach," "Luray," "Accomack," "Pocomoke," and "Virginia Dare," sailing daily except Sunday, from Company's wharf, Norfolk.

FOR OLD POINT.—At 6:30 and 11:15 a. m., 2:45 and 7:30 p. m. Portsmouth 6:45 and 10:45 a. m., 1:00 and 5:30 p. m.

FOR HAMPTON.—At 11:15 a. m., 2:45 and 7:30 p. m. Portsmouth 10:45 a. m. and 5:05 p. m. Bay Line wharf, 11:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS AND SMITH FIELD.—At 7:00 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Portsmouth 2:45 p. m. Bay Line wharf, 3:00 p. m.

FOR WARE AND EAST RIVERS.—At 6:30 a. m. Portsmouth 6:45 a. m. Bay Line wharf, 7:00 a. m.

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FOR SILVER RIVER.—On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6:30 a. m. Portsmouth 6:45 a. m. Bay Line 7:00 a. m.

FOR BACK POQUONIN AND YORK RIVER LANDINGS AND CROCKFORD.—On Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:15 a. m. Portsmouth 6:30 a. m. Bay Line 6:45 a. m. Returning following day.

FOR NANTUCKET AND BOSTON.—FOLK.—At 2:00 p. m. Portsmouth 3:10 p. m., connecting at Suffolk with S. and C. Railroad.

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Freight for Washington and New Bern, N. C. received at and delivered from Norfolk and Old Point, except Sunday, until 5:00 p. m.

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Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

TO VA. SPRINGS, SUMMER HOMES, RICHMOND, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND THE WEST.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 15, 1900.

LEAVE NORFOLK.

8:10 a. m.—Daily to Richmond. Connects at Richmond, except Sunday, with "Mountain Special," to Hinton for all Summer Homes and Resorts Stations on C. & O. and for Orange, Culpeper, Calverton and Manassas.

Parlor Cars from Old Point for Va. Hot Springs, White Sulphur, etc. Dining Car West of Gordonsville. Meals a-la-Carte.

Connects at Richmond also with St. Louis Limited, leaving Richmond 2:45 p. m. daily, with Pullman Sleeping Cars, for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Connects at Covington for Va. Hot Springs.

3:30 p. m.—Local Train, except Sundays, for Richmond. Stops at all stations on Peninsula Division. Connects with R. F. & P. train North.

7:30 p. m.—F. F. V. daily for Cincinnati, Louisville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Car. This train makes no stop at Newport News, Port News and Richmond except Williamsburg.

C. & O. ARRIVES AT NORFOLK.

11:40 a. m.—Daily "Fast Train" from Richmond.

7:00 p. m.—Daily from Cincinnati, Louisville, Mountain Resorts and Richmond.

10:00 p. m.—Night train of C. & O. steamer from Newport News daily.

For further information, rates, tickets, Pullman and Parlor Car reservation apply to C. F. F. HARRIS, Ticket Agent, or F. W. CURD, T. P. A., Granby Street Office, Norfolk, Va.

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Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

TO VA. SPRINGS, SUMMER HOMES, RICHMOND, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND THE WEST.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 15, 1900.

LEAVE NORFOLK.

8:10 a. m.—Daily to Richmond. Connects at Richmond, except Sunday, with "Mountain Special," to Hinton for all Summer Homes and Resorts Stations on C. & O. and for Orange, Culpeper, Calverton and Manassas.

Parlor Cars from Old Point for Va. Hot Springs, White Sulphur, etc. Dining Car West of Gordonsville. Meals a-la-Carte.

Connects at Richmond also with St. Louis Limited, leaving Richmond 2:45 p. m. daily, with Pullman Sleeping Cars, for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Connects at Covington for Va. Hot Springs.

3:30 p. m.—Local Train, except Sundays, for Richmond. Stops at all stations on Peninsula Division. Connects with R. F. & P. train North.

7:30 p. m.—F. F. V. daily for Cincinnati, Louisville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Car. This train makes no stop at Newport News, Port News and Richmond except Williamsburg.

C. & O. ARRIVES AT NORFOLK.

11:40 a. m.—Daily "Fast Train" from Richmond.

7:00 p. m.—Daily from Cincinnati, Louisville, Mountain Resorts and Richmond.

10:00 p. m.—Night train of C. & O. steamer from Newport News daily.

For further information, rates, tickets, Pullman and Parlor Car reservation apply to C. F. F. HARRIS, Ticket Agent, or F. W. CURD, T. P. A., Granby Street Office, Norfolk, Va.

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